





Today's  
Advertisements.HONGKONG OLD VOLUMES  
SOCIETY.

MR. W. V. DRUMMOND has kindly consented to deliver a LECTURE on "NATIONAL TROUBLES" in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1900, at 5.15 P.M. Ladies and Members of the General Public are invited.

H. E. POLLOCK,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [52b]

NOTICE is hereby given that the SANITARY BOARD will distribute RAT TRAPS on Loan, free of charge, to all Householders who may apply for them, or if preferred, will supply Bird Lime and Bait, to be used for the purpose of catching Rats in Houses and Godowns within the City of Victoria.

A REWARD of Two Cents will be paid for each Rat (however caught) delivered, whether Dead or Alive, at the Sanitary Board Office. By order of the Sanitary Board.

C. W. DUGGAN,  
Secretary.  
Sanitary Board Office,  
January, 1900. [54b]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.  
STEAM FOR  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship  
"SACHSEN".

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
Captain F. Mentz, will leave for the above places, THIS EVENING, the 12th instant, at 10 P.M.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [52]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.  
THE Company's Steamship

"THALES".

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [49b]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship.

"INDRAVELL".

Captain Craven, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [158a]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.  
THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG".

Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [53b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.  
THE Company's Steamship

"SZCHUEN".

Captain Hall, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [50b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"STENTOR".

Captain Jackson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th February. For Freight, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [51b]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SACHSEN".

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, and MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [22]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship  
"OPTIC".

are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into their Godowns at Wharves and delivery may be had either from Lighters or from Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [2]

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## PORTS.

(For Invalids and General Use.)

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality,  
Red Capsule.....\$14-10C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, super-  
ior quality. Black  
Seal Capsule.....16-20D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE  
extra superior, Violet  
Capsule (Old Bottles) 20-40

Port after removal should be rested  
for a month before use. Wine re-  
quired for drinking at once should be  
ordered to be decanted at the Dis-  
pensary before being sent out.  
These Wines are too favourably  
known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-  
ties will be supplied at proportionate  
wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and  
Spirits to be genuine when bought  
direct from us in the Colony or from  
our authorized Agents at the Coast  
Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## BIRTHS.

At Liyang Manchuria, on the 8th of De-  
cember, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE DOUGLAS,  
of a daughter, Helen Grant.  
On the 6th of January, at No. 15, Sans Souci  
Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of LEONARD KERR,  
of a son.

## DEATH.

On the 5th of January, at No. 44, Rifle Range  
Road, Shanghai, Mrs. J. A. BELL, aged 22.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## A DISGRACEFUL DEED.

A more disgraceful and idiotic deed than that of the Empress Dowager's murder of Mr. Brooks, which we publish in another column, it would be difficult to find. It is in fact little more than an expression of regret at an occurrence which happens to be annoying to the Empress on account of its liability to cause some foreign Power to make unpleasant demands and enquiries. Everybody knows that missionaries are allowed to live in the interior and we also know that no proper steps have been taken by the Chinese Authorities in Shantung to insure their safety. A weekly worded decree such as the present one is likely only to encourage outrage and will, we feel convinced, have not the slightest effect towards bringing the murderers to justice. To denounce the implicated officials in severe terms to the throne will not mend matters. They should have been immediately degraded and shown once and for all that they will not do to play with the lives of foreigners as they have been in the habit of doing. We trust that the troubles in South Africa will not prevent the British Government from taking the matter up with a strong hand and convincing the Chinese Authorities that even missionaries of English race cannot be murdered with impunity.

## THE WAR.

The telegram which we publish to-day cannot be said to be either extensive or exhaustive, but it contains one piece of news at which everyone will rejoice. LORDS ROBERTS and KITCHENER have at last reached the Cape and we may now look forward to receiving reports of further British action within the next few days. We do not for a moment suppose that the movements of Lord Roberts will be chronicled; he will probably disappear for a time from our ken and the first news that we shall get of him will be when he has had time to grasp the situation and has commenced to act. He may go to join the Modder River force, or towards Colesburg or to Durban, but in all probability it will only be in the event of his going to the latter base that we shall hear of him, and that he should do so is hardly likely, considering the very gloomy reports

we have had as to the strength of the Boer position in Natal. Of one thing, however, we may be assured and that is that we have now the finest talent of the British Army at the head of affairs. Whatever LORDS ROBERTS and KITCHENER make up their minds to do they will carry out, at any cost, and all we have now to do is to patiently and confidently await a change for the better in the position of affairs in South Africa.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TELEGRAM.  
We have heard several adverse comments made upon the telegram despatched by the German Emperor to the King of Wurttemberg, but we do not think that the incident is one to raise any doubts as to Germany's friendly intentions. We do not think that it was sent in any hostile spirit, but simply as stating the Emperor's views upon the necessity of largely increasing the German navy, while the reference to recent events was doubtless only intended to make his words carry more weight. We must give the Emperor WILLIAM credit for seeing that were Great Britain to become aggressive in distant seas the German navy would be powerless to interfere, for such would be the case practically all over the world. The German Emperor's present ambition is to have a navy which shall be as strong in proportion as the German army, and to gain this end he will doubtless make use of every incident which may be likely to bring his people round to his way of thinking. The *Herzog* incident supplied him with an instance and he was quick to seize upon it. He has not said in his telegram that our act was unwarranted, but has simply, we think, pointed to the fact that had it been so Germany could only have protested and could not have backed up her protest by force of arms. The telegram only serves to show that the Emperor is alive to his position.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

## Arrivals of Lords Roberts and Kitchener.

LONDON, January 10th.  
Lords Roberts and Kitchener have arrived at Capetown.

## Ladysmith.

Twenty three deaths, from enteric fever, occurred last week at Ladysmith.

## The Recent Seizures.

The *Herzog* has been released at Durban. It is stated that Great Britain's reply to Germany, in re the recent seizures, maintains the legality of searching vessels plying to neutral ports.

## Cape Colony.

General Gatacre has reconnoitred the Boer position at Stornberg, where the enemy was found in strength. After a few shots were exchanged, the reconnaissance withdrew.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER GAZETTE SERVICE.

## Portuguese Action.

LONDON, January 11th.  
The Portuguese police at Lourenco Marques have stopped Portuguese recruits for the Boers on the frontier. In future no one will be allowed to cross the border without a permit from the Governor.

## A Loyal Act.

The *Times* understands that the *Union and Castle* lines have withdrawn from the Delagoa Bay trade in order to prevent the use of their steamers for interests unfavourable to Great Britain.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says—  
On the 12th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has fallen slightly from the China coast, risen moderately in Japan. Pressure is highest over China, lowest to the E. of Japan. Gradients slight to moderate, with moderate and fresh monsoon on the coast and in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:—Moderate N. to N.E. winds; fine.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We have received a very handy data book from the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Limited.

THE enquiry at the Magistracy into the West End fire yesterday, was further adjourned after some more evidence regarding the contents of the godowns had been taken.

ONE result of the Transvaal war is, the *Rangoon Times* hears, that the Mounted Company of the Rangoon Rifle Volunteers has lost the valuable services of its Dutch members.

TWO new post-cards have been issued by the Siamese Post and Telegraph Department for foreign postage, a single post-card at 4 atts, and a double (reply) post-card at 8 atts.

THERE will be a football match at Causeway Bay between the Hongkong Engineers' F.C. and H.M.S. *Barfleur*'s F.C. to-morrow. Kick-off 4 p.m. The following will play for the Engineers:—Moore, Lapsley, Dyer, Ritchie, Wilson, Tuohy, Duncan, Smillie, Mcquire, Herton and Blades.

THE body of the man who committed suicide by jumping into the river on Wednesday morning has not yet been recovered, says the *N.C.D. News* of 8th instant, and two residents of the Settlement are still regarded as 'missing', notwithstanding the efforts of the Police to trace their whereabouts.

THE Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow (Saturday) evening, from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. —

PROGRAMME.  
March....."Hearts of Oak".....Blading.  
Valse....."Katharine".....Lickie.  
Scherzo....."One Rose".....Tockley.  
Gavotte....."Alexina".....Arch.  
Song....."Venetian Serenade (Acting Widow)".....Jones.  
Polka....."Trot".....Jones.  
"God save the Queen."

THE friends of Mrs. Theodore Schnell will be glad to learn that the Chinese Government have granted her the sum of Tls. 10,000 and bought over the coal mine property in which her late husband had invested.

WE notice, says the *N. C. D. News*, that preparations are being made to take away the Bund wall of Dent & Co.'s old property. We trust that the inscription carved on it by a bluejacket nearly forty-six years ago, which is one of the landmarks of Shanghai, will be preserved. It occupies three bricks and reads "J. H.M.S. Encounter June 1st 1854."

THERE was a very severe storm on the 23rd ult. It struck the coast at Osaka, Numazu and Hamamatsu, and did great damage, wrecking many junks and fishing boats. Thirty-four lives are said to have been lost, and some twenty persons received injuries. The gale seems to have been very sudden. It burst out shortly after sunset, and was accompanied by thunder and hail. In Tokyo and Yokohama it was felt also, but did not cause any disasters.

THE rebels in Formosa are still active. A telegram from Taipei dated the 18th ult., says that a party of them recently attacked a gendarme station about 20 miles from Tainan, at a place the name of which we can not identify, and that they killed two gendarmes. The village where this occurred has always been a rebel head-quarter, and drastic measures to clear out the misdoers were adopted last July and August. Apparently the result was not complete.

A VERNACULAR paper states that soon after judgment was passed in the Miller appeal case in the Tokyo Court of Cassation the other day rejecting the appeal, the news was immediately sent to Miller in the Kajibashi Prison, when the prisoner listened in silence to the text of the judgment read by a clerk and after a few minutes' pause, with bowed head, calmly expressed his regret at having to die in a foreign country, although for offences which he had committed. It is stated that the execution will be held probably towards the end of January. —*Japan Herald*.

YERSIN'S serum, a quantity of which has been procured from Saigon through the good offices of the French Minister in Tokyo, is said to have the potency of reversing the rate of mortality in cases of pest; that is to say, whereas 70 or 80 per cent. of the persons attacked perish without the aid of the serum 70 or 80 per cent. recover when the serum is used. How immense must be the gratification of the inventor of such a cure! He recognises in himself the direct saviour of thousands upon thousands of lives and the averter of mourning from innumerable households. —*Japan Mail*.

A TRAIN, carrying many Reservists, drew up at the platform of an Irish junction the other day, where stood a servant of the company, porter or platicher, who, on seeing the Reservists, called out for cheers for the Boers. Instantly a Reserve man left his carriage, and without a moment's delay knocked down the porter, and gave him probably a sounder thrashing than he had ever had in his life. The station master and some policemen at hand loudly applauded the Reservist, who, having administered exemplary chastisement, quietly re-entered his carriage and proceeded on his journey.

SOME further details about Midshipman Boldero's being detached for service in Natal are to hand in a private letter, says the *Singapore Free Press*. He landed with a search light party, with maxim guns, &c., at Durban on the 7th Nov. and is understood to be now about Chieveley. He is the only midshipman selected from the *Terrible* to be sent to the front, an honour that Capt. and Mrs. Boldero will appreciate. (By the way it is understood that the *Terrible* landed no fewer than 29 guns at Durban. Two 4.7s, eighteen 12-pdrs., and nine maxims. So it is possible that the six naval 12-pdrs. that were lost, for a time, at Colenso, were a batch of these guns from the *Terrible*.)

It is reported in native official circles that Kang Yi and Li Ping-heng who have always shown themselves the most bitter enemies of Reform have again begun to rake up the ashes of last year's "Conspiracy of Reformers," as they term it, and have selected the ex-Imperial Tutor, Wang Tung-ho, now retired, as their victim, regarding him as the head of the Reform Party, as Wang's strenuous support of Kang Yu-wei and strong recommendation of him to the Emperor are considered as having opened the way for the Reform movement in Peking. Whatever these two bigots have secretly said to the Empress Dowager is still unknown to outsiders, but the wrath of their Imperial Mistress is plain enough, it being stated that she intends soon to have the unlucky ex-Imperial Tutor bound in chains and brought up to Peking to undergo a trial for his "treachery." —*N. C. D. News*.

IT is stated that the Tsungli Yamen has sent a circular dispatch to the various high provincial authorities, authorising them to send abroad each a large number of students for the purpose of studying one of the three professions, viz.:—Scientific Agriculture, Mechanics, or Commercial affairs. Six years are to be allowed each student to complete his studies and the expenses are to be defrayed by the Imperial Government. The student who wishes to take advantage of these conditions must first apply to his own local authorities who, in turn, will petition to the Viceroy or Governor of the province, the latter to report the matter to the Throne for approval before sending the student abroad. Proclamations in regard to the above will soon be posted in the various Treaty ports, prefectural cities and towns, and it is estimated that before the end of 1900 some 1,000 to 1,200 students can be thus sent abroad to the various countries of Europe and America. —*N. C. D. News*.

WE regret to record the death of an old resident in the late Mr. John Maclean which occurred last Saturday evening at the French Hospital, says the *Star Free Press* of 26th ult. The deceased had long been ailing in the hospital with kidney complaint. The funeral obsequies were held in the Church of the Assumption on Sunday morning and the Rev. Pere Colombet performed the last sad rites at the Catholic Cemetery.

PROBABLY, says a recent issue of the *Bangkok Times*, one would require to be an "oldest inhabitant" to find a parallel for the present surprising weather. For a week past the southwest monsoon has been blowing all down the gulf, and we are in consequence having mild weather and frequent showers in the very middle of the cold season. Weather prophets say we shall pay for it presently by a cold snap here and storms in the Gulf when the north-west monsoon manages to reassert itself.

YESTERDAY Messrs. Hughes and Hough offered for sale by auction six lots of property by order of the official trustee and in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong the lots being part of the estate of Mahomed Arab, deceased. Lot 1, No. 10, Upper Lascar Row, was bought by Mr. A. Razack for \$2,350; lot 2, No. 21, Upper Lascar Row, by Mr. Wong Shan Lam for \$4,750; lot 3, No. 23, Upper Lascar Row, by Mr. Wong Yan Shan for \$3,725; lot 4, No. 22, Lower Lascar Row, by Mr. Kwong Yan Shan for \$3,850; lot 5, No. 24, Lower Lascar Row, by Mr. Kwong Yan Shan for \$3,500; and lot 6, No. 19, Square Street, and No. 159, Hollywood Road, by Mr. Cheung Sun Chun, for \$9,050.

CLEARLY there is room for a school of mechanical engineering in China. Lord Charles Bessborough's account of his wanderings among Chinese forts and arsenals and engineering shops reads like a chapter from "Alice in Wonderland." The Chinese must have lost more men in "accidents" at practice with their big guns than they did in fighting the Japanese. Not that a few hundred Chinamen more or less seems to matter, still even a mandarin may be brought to believe that it is as well to know which is the discharging end of a breechloader, and that it is advisable not to load the guns, in the magazine. There is quite a useful field for British mechanical engineers to teach these childlike people, who are intelligent enough when taught. The question concerns our manufacturing engineers, too, for China will be wanting not so much guns as railway engines, rails and tools in the immediate future, and it will not do to sit down while the active German or American picks up all the trade. Lord Charles asks for a British school of engineering in Hongkong to begin with, a place where the Chinese language, history, and political geography will be taught. If such a school were established we could hold our own. But it must be started at once; and a British exhibition of mechanical products might be opened on the mainland at the same time. —*P. M. Gazette*.

MEETING OF THE FOOTBALL  
SHIELD COMMITTEE.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the Football Shield Competition Committee was held and took into consideration the protest made by the 25th Co. S.D., R.A., against the Referee's decisions in their match against the Hongkong Football Club, asking that the game might be replayed. The different points in the protest were most carefully gone into and discussed, it being finally unanimously decided that the request of the protestants should be refused but it was agreed that as the protest was evidently made in good faith the protest fee should be returned.

The drawing for the Shield Ties them took place and resulted as follows:—

- 1—Royal Engineers v. H Company, R.W.F.
- 2—G Company, R.W.F. v. Hongkong Football Club.
- 3—25th Company, E.D., R.A. v. B Company, R.W.F.
- 4—Engineers' Institute v. 38th Company, R.A.

The first mentioned team has choice of ground and must provide ball. The time of kick-off must be not later than a quarter past four. The second round must be completed on or before February 10th next.

## Semi-finals.

The semi-finals were then drawn as follows:  
Winner of (4) v. Winner of (2).  
" (3) v. " (1).

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## 'SUPREME COURT.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Before His Hon. W. M. Goodman (Acting Chief Justice).  
January 11th.

## HUNG HUI CHING v. THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

In this case the plaintiffs claim \$44,318.34 for loss upon cargo insured by the defendants and shipped by the plaintiffs from Tientsin to Amoy upon the steamship *Actio*, which vessel was totally lost on or about the 9th day of Nov., 1898. The plaintiffs further claim their costs of suit.

Mr. W. V. Drummond and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Messrs. Denny and Bowley) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and the Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for the defendants.

The jury then retired and returned shortly after 3 p.m. and on being asked their verdict the Foreman, Mr. Moxon, said: "By 5 to 2 we are agreed that the answer is No." Mr. Drummond asked if that was judgment for Plaintiff with costs and interest. His Lordship said he saw no reason why the usual course of the Court should not be followed and that was judgment for the Plaintiff with costs.

This Court. Also by these proceedings Mr. Francis went on to show that Plaintiff had claimed to have shipped lambskins when it had been proved that only old sheepskins were put on board the *Actio* at Tientsin.

The Court rose before the conclusion of the learned Counsel's address.

## January 11th.

This morning at the sitting of the Court Mr. Francis continued his opening address and said that his learned friend had admitted two documents which he wished to put in and had referred to yesterday. The documents were two letters addressed to Messrs. Boyd & Co. and Messrs. Forbes & Co. stating that eight packages of furs had been put on board the *Actio*. In point of fact only lambskins and sheepskins had been shipped from Tientsin to Tamsui. The learned Counsel then called the witness, Mr. Hubert Wadman, Acting Secretary of the China Traders' and Commercial Union Insurance Companies showing that the cargo from Tientsin, etc., had been re-insured.

Mr. Francis told the Court that there had been a partial settlement on these notes, with the money paid into Court by the China Traders.

Mr. Francis put in the policies. Mr. Drummond said these forms of policy had nothing to do with the case and so he would object to their being put in. Mr. Francis said he was putting them in to show that the policy issued to Plaintiff was in accordance with the Company's usual form and whether the general average clause was inserted in the body of the policy or in the margin, the words "shall be proved in case of loss" were inserted clearly showing that they referred to the amount and not to the general average clause.

His Lordship asked Mr. Francis if he insisted on these policies being put in.

Mr. Francis—I insist that one of them be put in, I brought down a bundle, so it could not be said there was any selection.

His Lordship asked Mr. Drummond if he was willing to take the risk of having suppressed evidence. Mr. Drummond said he had only put one construction, the grammatical one, on the sentence, there were many others that could be put. He went on to address the Court and said that his Lordship had a right in equity to amend the policy according to the risk note and quoted law cases to that effect.

Mr. Francis drew attention to the fact that the admittance of the policies was the point now under consideration.

Mr. Drummond asked that his objection should be noted, and allowed the policy to be put in.

The concluded the case for the defence.

Mr. Francis in addressing his Lordship started by saying he was perfectly willing for the case to be taken on the application form and risk note, and in criticizing these he said that the amount was certainly mentioned on them both, but neither contained any specific reference to a valued policy, the application was for an open policy, and the risk note, on its face implied an open policy, as if a valued policy were intended specific words would have been inserted to show that fact. There were no words on either to show that an agreement of value of cargo had been mutually arrived at and without this agreement it was impossible to issue a valued policy. There was nothing on the note, he held in his hand, which was actually a debit note but which he was willing to accept as a risk note, to show that the Company were willing to renounce all claim for consensual proof that the value of the cargo had been mutually agreed upon. This was essentially the meaning of a valued policy.

It was essential that when an agreement was made that both parties should be talking about the same thing. The application form and risk note had been put in, and the learned Counsel contended that the contract was concluded. The Plaintiff had a right to sue on the risk note though he did not have the policy. He admitted that the policy, which had been filed, was the property of the Plaintiff, but the policy was not the agreement, it could not in any way deviate from the conditions of the agreement as laid out by the application form and risk note. The accurate and safest way for his Lordship to put it to the jury would be to ask them to decide if an open or valued policy was intended. The premium on the \$40,000 had been collected, as until the final adjustment of claims and settlement of accounts the insuring Company had the right to collect on the maximum amount that the insured wanted exempted from risk. He denied that there was any ambiguity about the application form and risk note, there was not a single syllable about agreed value of cargo. He admitted that there was no agreement in the Amoy office that the clerk who had made out the policy had blundered, and which the Plaintiff wanted amended. He agreed with his Lordship that this policy could only be taken as evidence as showing intention, but it must be taken as a whole and if amended must be done according to the risk note which would make it an open policy. The form on which the policy was made out was the usual Company's form and was applicable to both open and valued policies. His Lordship contended



THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEAR-  
ANCE AT SHANGHAI.

Advices from Shanghai up to 8th inst. state there was still no news of Mr. "Pip" Reynell, who was missing from his home, and his friends therefore entertain most grave misgivings as to his fate.

In our issue of 9th inst. mention was made of Mr. Reynell's disappearance, based on mail advices up to 6th inst.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

4th January.

THE MURDER OF THE REV. S. M. BROOKS.  
We have received a wire from Yuan Shih-kai, acting Governor of Shantung, stating that a number of ruffians belonging to the two districts of Pingyin and Feichow combined recently to create disturbances and during their work captured the day before a missionary whom they engaged and took to a place called Manchiao. The missionary did all he could to save the said missionary and also dispatched a cavalry force to surround and capture the marauders, but the force could not arrive in time to prevent the missionary from being murdered by the ruffians. We feel deeply grieved at the receipt of this news and pity greatly the fate of the unfortunate missionary. Now the missionaries of all countries are allowed by treaty to enter the interior towns, and again and again have we issued decrees calling upon the Viceroy and Governors of provinces to be diligent in protecting all foreigners within their jurisdiction. But in spite of all these decrees we are now informed of the murder of a missionary in Shantung. From this it is evident that both the civil as well as military officials in that vicinity cannot free themselves from blame for such a state of affairs, and if they do not at once set about to capture the murderers and their accomplices the condition of that province is indeed extraordinary. We hereby command the said Governor to find out the culpable officials, to bring them to justice and to restore to the region as soon as possible and friendly relations with missionaries be continued as usual.—N. C. D. News.

## A PROPHECY.

Mr. Takashima Kaemon of Kanagawa, who is well-known as an expert in the art of divination by sticks, and who claims that all his own success in life has been achieved owing to his being able to foretell coming events, has predicted the outcome of the South African war in the following words:—"Owing to the failure of negotiations and the deadlock which ensued when the Boers refused to concede certain points insisted upon by the British, war became inevitable, but, after all, no very serious ground for hatred or antipathy exists between the two races. The war will not be carried on a distance and will end halfway in a peaceful compromise, which will fully satisfy both sides, and prevent the occurrence of hostilities in future. Three years (within the third year) from date, the British will open up and develop an immense mine like of which has never yet been seen or heard of, and during the fourth year from date they will gain great and well-nigh boundless advantage, pecuniary or otherwise." Mr. Takashima desires readers to make a note of his prophecy so that when the events foretold come to pass he may not be accused of "prophesying after the event." Here is a chance to test the reliability or otherwise of Mr. Takashima's system.—Japan Herald.

DEATH OF COMMANDER E. P.  
WOOD, U. S. N.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.

Commander E. P. Wood, U. S. N., died of typhoid fever at his residence here to-day. He was in command of the gunboat *Petrel* at the battle of Manila Bay. Since his return from Manila his health has been broken and he lacked the power to throw off the disease which caused his death.

Edward Parker Wood was born in Mansfield, Ohio, August 16, 1848, and entered the Naval Academy September 29, 1863, and graduated in 1867. His record is: On *Albatross*, special service, 1867-68; promoted to ensign, 1868; *Dacotah* of Pacific fleet, 1868-70; promoted to master, 1870; Pacific fleet, 1871; commissioned as lieutenant, 1871; on *Congress*, special service to Europe, 1872-74; North Atlantic station, 1875-77; Portsmouth, special service, 1877-78; *Pontoon*, European station, 1878-81; *Quinn*, European station, 1881-82; *Albatross*, 1882-83; *Albatross*, 1883-84; *Albatross*, 1884-85; *Albatross*, 1885-86; *Albatross*, 1886-87; on special duty connected with the *Congress*, August, 1890, to February, 1891; promoted to lieutenant commander, September 29, 1890; U. S. S. *Concord*, North Atlantic station, February, 1891, to May, 1891; Bureau of Navigation May, 1891, to 1896; commanded *Petrel*, Asiatic station, December, 1896; commissioned as commander, July, 1897.

## TOMMY'S TURN.

(FROM THE FRONT.)

No; yer Tommy ain't a 'bugger' (tho' 'e's absent-minded)—praps.

And 'e don't like all this shoutin' of 'is' words;

For it's just the country's dooty to look after Tommy's traps.

While 'e's busy wipin' out 'is furin foes, So 'e's yer'll kindly stow 'is gas, and plunk the money down—

Not for charity, for dooty—don't forget, And if ever it should appen that a poet wants a 'brown',

Pipe for Tommy and 'e'll liquidate the debt!

Straight, we're all on active service, and we've got a little bill

That we've set about to pay before we trek; There's a very 'eavy item on it labelled 'Juba III'.

And another, lower down, marked 'Nichols' Nek'.

Tommy don't refuse 'is claret to be tapped (you've 'ad a proff)

For the honour of 'is country o'er the foam, So 'e thinks it only fair to tap yer pockets of the oof.

For the missus and the kiddies left at 'ome, Still, 'e thanks you, Mister Editor, and Mister Poet, too,

For a sendin' round the 'at among the crowd.

Mister Editor, always generous, 'ere's 'is best respects to you,

And 'e hopes the little war 'll do yer proud, Don't forget 'e ain't a 'bugger', for 'e's payin', 'in 'is way,

While you pays at 'ome in your'n; it's all serene.

'Absent-minded'—praps, in some things, but don't let 'im 'ear you say, That 'e's ever absent-minded of 'is Queen!

## WAR NEWS.

[From American Papers.]

## Sortie from Ladysmith.

LONDON, December 9th.  
The War Office to-night issued the following dispatch from General Buller, dated at Pietermaritzburg, December 9th, afternoon:  
"The following was received from General Buller to-day: 'Last night I sent General Hunter, with 500 Natal volunteers under Royston, and 500 of the Imperial Light Horse under Edwards, to surprise a run on a hill. The enterprise was admirably carried out and was entirely successful, the hill being captured and a six-inch gun and howitzer being destroyed with gun action by Captain Fowke and Lieutenant Turner. A Maxim was captured and brought to Ladysmith. Our loss was one killed and Major Henderson of the First Battalion of the Argyll Highlanders wounded. At the same time that Colonel Knox seized the hill one squadron of the Nineteenth Hussars rode around Popworth hill, burning kraals and cutting the telegraph lines. They had no casualties.'"

## Macrum may bring a Note from Kruger.

CHICAGO, December 10th.

A special to the *Chronicle* from East Liverpool, Ohio, says: Friends in this city of Charles E. Macrum, until recently United States Consul at Pretoria, say he is returning to this country with important information for the State Department, which he was unwilling to risk cabling. His letters conclusively prove that not only was Macrum not *persona non grata* to the Transvaal Government, but that he was not on the best possible personal terms with President Kruger. Cabling could be done only over a line controlled in part by England. It is believed the information brought by Macrum is from President Kruger and the purpose is to initiate measures to bring the war to a close on honorable terms to the Dutch republic.

## Spreyfontein Bombarded.

NEW YORK, December 11th.  
The *Sun* has the following from Modder River, December 9th. A 4.7 inch gun from the cruiser *Blonde*, drawn by thirty-two oxen, started at midnight and proceeded three miles northward. A squadron of the Ninth Lancers and a battery of horse artillery joined the naval force at 3.30 o'clock this morning. The naval contingent consisted of four companies of marines and fifty sailors, under command of Captain John E. Bearcroft of the cruiser *Philo*. They began to fire at the enemy from a ridge facing Spreyfontein. They fired fourteen charges of lyddite at ranges varying from 6700 to 7200 yards. One shell burst on a Boer tent, which immediately disappeared. Everything in the immediate vicinity was wrecked. Another of the shells dropped among a bunch of fifteen horses, which were blown to atoms. It is not known whether there were any Boers near the animals.

It is believed that the enemy did not see the gun which did the damage, it having been painted the colour of the khaki uniforms worn by the men, and smokeless powder being used. There was scarcely a flash when the gun was discharged. The blue-jackets have chalked the name "Joey Chamberlain" near the muzzle of their gun.

General Wauchope and the remainder of the Highland Brigade arrived here yesterday. Strong redoubts and trenches have been erected around the camp here. Modder River is destined to be a permanent stronghold. The houses on the north bank of the river have been blown up and their sites cleared.

There are but few Boers at Jacobsdal, but large forces of the enemy are at Spreyfontein, to the east of Modder River Station, and at Schlotkop, east of Spreyfontein.

The first lyddite shell burst over a high point in the range of hills. The area of destruction was enormous. The whole ground appeared to be churned into red dust. The Boers hurriedly left an emplacement which they were preparing for a forty-pounder. The emplacement was apparently destroyed.

## French and German Comment.

PARIS, December 11th.  
The news of General Buller's reverse made an immense impression in Paris. Although the afternoon papers predict the gravest consequences in the disaffected portion of Cape Colony, they cannot be accused of unseemly exultation over British misfortune.

Most of the journals see in the defeat an undoubted trap laid by Boers working in conjunction with Dutch traitors. The *Journal des Debats* epitomizes the general opinion, saying that Sir Alfred Milner has threatened in vain to overwhelm the disloyal Dutch with the thunderbolts of British wrath and that even he must today admit that race sympathy is stronger than loyalty. It sees in the attitude of the Afrikaners the inevitable result of the tactless language of the British press in referring to the war as a struggle between the British and Dutch for supremacy in South Africa.

The *Temps* says: "The story of the ambush at Stormberg reads like a chapter from Cooper's 'The Spy'. The situation resembles that of the American war of independence, when the colonists devoted themselves to deceiving, misleading and ambushing the British generals for love of their country and with the assent of Washington."

BERLIN, December 11th.  
General Buller's disaster at Stormberg was joyfully greeted on the streets of Berlin, but the newspapers for the most part are reticent on the subject. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, which prints a long letter from a German in London, advising the public here against demonstrative anglophobia, gives the news of the repulse without comment.

The *Vossische Zeitung* comments in a strain almost friendly, saying: "After the soldierly virtues which the British have already shown in this war it may well be believed that General Buller's troops fell as if on the parade ground."

The *Neueste Nachrichten*, asks if it is against English custom to reproach before attacking. The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is about the only paper this evening which is distinctly anglophobic in its comments.

## British Comment.

LONDON, December 11th.  
Discussing the defeat of General Buller at Stormberg, the *Daily Mail* says: "Quite apart from the loss of 600 fighting men, the unexpected Boer success will probably cause a more general and serious movement among the Cape Dutch. The Government must promptly face troops."

The *Daily Mail* says: "The reverse General Buller has suffered is a sad and emphatic commentary on the peculiar difficulties and military operations in a semi-deserted country. The enemy's spies are everywhere, and nowhere can we rely confidently on any counter information. General Buller seems to have been completely trapped. Of course he will be immediately re-enclosed."

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "There is only too much reason to fear that this is the worst illustration we have yet of inadequate equipment and insufficient scouting. How far this

disaster was due to lack of judgment on his part and how far to lack of artillery is not quite clear, but the patient public cannot help recalling that General Buller's victory at Modder River was won by artillery reinforcement at the critical moment, and all they would like to know is how many times this particular lesson is to be learned."

The *Standard*: "The event is in the highest degree deplorable. It will tell against us unfavourably in the Free State, among the colonial Dutch and even among the natives. A great deal of evidence has been accumulating during the past week to show how deeply the Colony, or at least the northern and western portions of it, are honeycombed by disaffection. Our Generals have to cope with a rebel colony as well as with hostile republics and must take measures to lay their plans in accordance with the details."

## Another Sortie.

LONDON, December 12th.

The War Office publishes the following dispatch from General Buller dated December 11th says: "Last night Colonel Metcalfe and 500 of the Second Rifle Brigade sortied to capture a Boer howitzer on a hill. They reached the crest without being discovered, drove off the enemy and then destroyed the howitzer with gun action. When returning Metcalfe found his retreat barred by the Boers, but he forced his way through, using the bayonet freely. The Boer losses were considerable. The British losses were as follows: Lieutenant Ferguson and eleven men killed; Captain Paley, Second Lieutenant Davenport, Second Lieutenant Bond and forty-one men wounded; six men captured who had remained behind in charge of the wounded."

## Sortie Hailed as a Brilliant Feat.

LONDON, December 13th, 4.45 a.m.  
With the exception of Sunday's sortie at Ladysmith, which the morning papers are unanimous in regarding as a brilliant piece of work, there are no further advances from the seat of war. A War Office dispatch reports that Metcalfe was safe up to December 13th, but that the Boers had been shelling the town since November 27th with increased effect. Rations had been reduced, meat by half a pound and bread by a quarter of a pound, in view of a probably long siege. Water, however, was still plentiful.

The Boers fear the British bayonets. This is illustrated in the full accounts now arriving of previous sorties. It seems that in Sir Archibald Hunter's sally from Ladysmith to capture the Boer guns, the British did not carry bayonets. While they were storming the hills the Boers, suddenly aroused from sleep, rushed to the edge and opened an indiscriminate fire upon them. But just before the British secured a footing on the top of the hill, some one among them shouted: "Fix bayonets and give them cold steel!" At this the Boers turned and fled into the darkness.

Little mention is made in the War Office dispatches of horses, but it is understood that the losses in this respect have been exceedingly heavy. Among the officers alone from 20 to 30 per cent of their mounts have been shot from under them, the Boer tactics being to shoot first at an officer's horse and then the rider, when dismounted.

General Buller's disaster at Stormberg has been blamed to lack of knowledge of the country, but, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, when the war began there were no available maps at Cape Town, and, therefore, it is probable that General Buller is still without them.

The *Times*, while praising Colonel Metcalfe's brilliant feat at Ladysmith, expresses the opinion that relief being now so near, such a sortie was rather perilous; and it would be better for General Buller to avoid them so far as possible.

The *Morning Post* again endeavours editorially to arouse the British people to a recognition of the "serious nature of the struggle and of the grave position in which matters now stand." It urges the Government to prepare immediately to send more troops to South Africa.

## AN APPEAL FOR THE BOERS.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.

An appeal by Mason of Illinois for the expression of sympathy for the Transvaal republic in its war with Great Britain was the feature of the Senate proceedings to-day. It was the first formal address delivered in the Senate this session and was listened to with thoughtful attention by both the members and by a large gallery of visitors. The resolution upon which Mason based his speech was the Foreign Relations Committee, Lodge of Massachusetts considering it too delicate a question, in view of the position of this Government, to pass upon without serious consideration.

While Mason's address at times was vehement—almost passionate—he confined himself during a greater part of the time closely to his manuscript, speaking at all times with force and vigour. In opening he said:

"The war between monarchy and republicanism began in earnest on July 4, 1776, and no treaty has yet been made, nor has the question ever well be, until the question is settled right. The monarchial trust company, though often quarrelling among themselves, have always agreed on one thing; that a republic is a mistake."

After quoting extensively from Daniel Webster's speech in support of his position, Mason continued:

"But we are told that England was our friend in the war with Spain. How? Her people were our friends because her people are a Christian people; her government has never been our friend except for purposes of its own. I have no desire to twist the lion's tail, but truth compels the statement. So far as our interests are concerned, for the last half century the government of England and the people of England have been divided. You remember 1861? The government did all it could to divide the Union, but the brave, starving weavers refused to resolve against us, saying they would starve before they would say a word for slavery."

But even suppose she were to do our best friend, are we to be silent and uphold a wrong in consideration of that friendship? We Republicans are charged with a secret alliance with England. It cannot be true and the vote which this or similar resolution receives will answer the charge."

Mason maintained that under the Monroe doctrine and on precedents previously well established, the United States had the same right to extend its sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in their struggle for liberty as it had to interfere with Spain in its conduct of affairs in Cuba. He urged that the interests of this country was aroused by the fact that the South African war was a struggle between democracy and royalty—between the divine right of kings and the divine right of man. He exclaimed:

"If we should speak, and quickly, it would sting the politicians who brought on the war for greed of gold and cheer the poor, brave Dutch defender of his home."

Mason contended that the question involved in the controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal prior to hostilities was simply one of supremacy in South Africa. "And I ask," said he, "in common justice, what right has Great Britain to be supreme in South Africa? It is a fight to control South Africa, and the only way the English could do so was to threaten, bulldoze, browbeat and interfere with the Dutchmen until out of sheer humiliation and desperation he was driven to fight."

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain, he said: "Let the distinguished Lilliputian statesman, rattling around in Gladstone's shoes, trying to undo his work and break his promises, be assured that he is deceiving no one except, possibly, himself."

He declared that no nation except a professed bully would make the demands upon another that Great Britain made upon the Transvaal Republic, and in closing said: "I have not sought to excite prejudice by our past differences with England. They are forgotten and forgiven. But when the colours of a republic are struck and we sit silent, it would seem that we are ashamed or tired of our institutions and by their silence give consent to the destruction of self-government in Africa. The state of Liberty enlightening the World is New York harbor is neither a myth, a fiction nor a lie. We may say without boasting that if self-government is right we have helped the world."

"If I am right, this resolution will help. It will say to the world: 'Washington, Monroe and Webster are dead, but the American policy still lives.' It may sting the oppressor, but it will be a message of affection and hope to the struggling republic."

Mason addressed the Senate for an hour and twenty-five minutes. It was not once interrupted in the course of his speech.

At the conclusion of his speech, after expressing the wish that Mason might deliver his address in the British Parliament, the executive department of the Government, he said, had assumed a neutral attitude toward the South African war. The passage of this resolution by the Senate would change immediately that attitude.

"If we are to depart from the position of neutrality," said Lodge, "it ought to be a subject of most serious consideration."

He moved therefore that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so ordered.

At 3.05 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, adjourning at 3.40—N. P. Call.

## THE "TARTAR" AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

One of the results of the investigations made in the case of the troopship *Tartar* is the stoppage of the pay of Major John A. Rafter, surgeon of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers. This action was taken at the request of General Shafter and was seconded by Secretary Root. General Shafter, who has the direction of the inquiry, suggested that the pay in Surgeon Rafter's case be suspended until certain accounts for the provisioning of sick soldiers on board the transport are settled. In a protest which Major Rafter has filed with the War Department he represents that he is not responsible for the conditions which prevailed on the *Tartar*.

## NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.

Barometer.....30.159

Thermometer.....59.7

Humidity.....74

Rainfall.....1.545

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 a.m.

On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer.....30.21

Temperature.....56.4

Humidity.....56

Rainfall.....65

TO-DAY.

Friday, 12th January, 1900.

Chinese—12th of 12th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises.....6hr. 45min.

Sets.....5hr. 35min.

High water—Morning.....6hr. 20min.

Afternoon.....6hr. 20min.

Low water—Morning.....11hr. 13min.

Afternoon.....11hr. 13min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1812—Gumpford Factory at Canton accidentally blown up.

1875—Tung-chi, Emperor of China, died in the nineteenth year of his age.

1891—Serious earthquake at Java.

1896—Fire on the s.s. *Sakula Maru* damage \$60,000.1897—Fire on the s.s. *Fansang*.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 13th January, 1900.

Chinese—13th of 12th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises.....6hr. 42min.

Sets.....5hr. 32min.

High water—Morning.....6hr. 20min.

Afternoon.....6hr. 20min.

Low water—Morning.....11hr. 13min.

Afternoon.....11hr. 13min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1846—Ki-yung, Viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-shi issued a proclamation intimating the intention of opening up Canton according to the Treaties.

1849—Battle of Chillianwallah.

1877—The s.s. *Thilde* captured by Chinese soldiers disguised as passengers; 11 Europeans and several Chinese murdered and the vessel burnt.

1898—Lord Charles Beresford elected M.P. for York.

AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.

(About) P. & O. steamer *Macaron* leaves for London.Cargo ex *Glenagarry* subject to rent.Cargo ex *Valeria* subject to rent.

Noon—The Third Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. at No. 19 Praya Central.

SUNDAY, 14th.

N. Y. K. steamer *Inaba Maru* leaves for Europe.

MONDAY, 15th.

1 p.m.—M. & M. steamer *Ernest Simons*, with mails, leaves for Europe.

3 p.m.—Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Warehouse and Storage Co. Ltd. at No. 5 Queen's Road, Central.

4 p.m.—N. Y. K. steamer *Kishinu Maru* leaves for Victoria B.C. and Seattle.

5.15 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. H. H. Brown on "National Trouble" at St. Andrew's Hall.

N. L. U. A. steamer *Sarnia* leaves for Havre and Hamburg.Cargo ex *Birchall* subject to rent.(About) C. & O. steamer *Stratgyle* for San Diego.

TUESDAY, 16th.

8.30 for 9 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Persseverance Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.

C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* leaves for Victoria B.C.C. N. steamer *Taiwan* leaves for Manila, Singapore and Melbourne.C. N. steamer *Kanor* leaves for Samarang, &c. (About) "Shell" steamer *Trocas* leaves for Genoa and Marseilles.

THURSDAY, 18th.

U. S. & C. T. steamer *Indravelli* leaves for New York.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Ontario) 15th inst.

French (Indus) 16th inst.

American (America Maru) 17th inst.

Tacoma (Tacoma) 18th inst.

English (Chusan) 19th inst.

Canadian (Empress of India) 22nd inst.

American (Gulfic) 3rd prox.

The steamer *Catlay* has left Singapore on Wednesday the 10th inst. and may be expected here on or about Thursday the 18th inst.The M. M. Co's steamer *Indus* with the next French mail, will leave Saigon to-morrow (Saturday), the 13th inst., at 11 a.m. for this port.The N. Y. K.'s steamer *Sakura Maru* left Shimomoseki for this port yesterday evening (11th inst.) and is expected to arrive here on the 15th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURN.

At 10 a.m. at Kowloon Dock.

At 10 a.m. at Whampoa Dock.

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THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEAR-  
ANCE AT SHANGHAI.

Advices from Shanghai up to 8th inst. state there was still no news of Mr. "Pip" Reynolds, who was missing from his home, and his friends therefore entertain most grave misgivings as to his fate.

In our issue of 9th inst. mention was made of Mr. Reynolds' disappearance, based on mail advices up to 6th inst.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

4th January.

THE MURDER OF THE REV. S. M. BROOKE. We have received a wire from Yuan Shih-kai, acting Governor of Shantung, stating that a number of ruffians belonging to the two districts of Pingyin and Feicheng combined recently to create disturbance and during their work captured the day before a missionary whom they engaged and took to a place called Maohsiang. The missionary did all he could to save the said missionary and also dispatched a cavalry force to surround and capture the marauders, but the force could not arrive in time to prevent the missionary from being murdered by the ruffians. We feel deeply grieved at the receipt of this news and pity greatly the fate of the unfortunate missionary. Now the missionaries of all countries are allowed by treaty to enter the interior towns, and again have we issued decrees calling upon the Viceroy and Governors of provinces to be diligent in protecting all foreigners within their jurisdiction. But in spite of all these decrees we are now informed of the murder of a missionary in Shantung. From this it is evident that both the civil as well as military officials in that vicinity cannot free themselves from blame for such a state of affairs, and if they do not at once set about to capture the murderers and their accomplices the condition of that province is indeed extraordinary. We hereby command the said Governor to find out the culpable officials concerned and denounce them in severe terms to the Throne and then allow them a certain limit of time to effect the capture of the murderers. They must be punished according to their deserts so that peace may be restored to the region as soon as possible and friendly relations with missionaries be continued as usual. —N. C. D. News.

## A PROPHECY.

Mr. Takashima Kaemon of Kanagawa, who is well-known as an expert in the art of divination by sticks, and who claims that all his own success in life has been achieved owing to his being able to foretell coming events, has predicted the outcome of the South African War in the following words:—“Owing to the failure of negotiations and the deadlock which ensued when the Boers refused to concede certain points insisted upon by the British, war became inevitable, but, after all, no very serious ground for hatred or antipathy exists between the two races. The war will not be carried on a distance and will end halfway in a peaceful compromise, which will fully satisfy both sides, and prevent the occurrence of hostilities in future. Three years (within the third year) from date, the British will open up and develop an immense mine the like of which has never yet been seen or heard of, and during the fourth year from date they will gain great and well-nigh boundless advantages pecuniary or otherwise.” Mr. Takashima desires to offer to make a note of his prophecy so that when the events foretold come to pass he may not be accused of “prophesying after the event.” Here is a chance to test the reliability of otherwise of Mr. Takashima's system. —Japan Herald.

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WOOD, U. S. N.

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Edward Parker Wood was born in Mansfield, Ohio, August 16, 1848, and entered the Naval Academy September 29, 1863, and graduated in 1867. His record is: on *Albatross*, special service, 1867-68; promoted to ensign, 1868; *Dacotah* of Pacific fleet, 1868-70; promoted to master, 1870; Pacific fleet, 1871; commissioned as lieutenant, 1871; on *Congress*, special service to Europe, 1872-74; North Atlantic station, 1875-77; Portsmouth, special service, 1877-78; *Trenton*, European station, 1878-79; *Quinn*, European station, 1879-81; Naval Academy, 1881-84; steamship *Monongahela*, 1884-86; Naval Academy, 1886-90; on special duty connected with the *Cumrad*, August, 1890, to February, 1891; promoted to lieutenant commander, September 20, 1891; U. S. S. *Concord*, North Atlantic station, February, 1891, to May, 1893; Bureau of Navigation May, 1893, to 1896; commanded *Petrel*, Asiatic station, December, 1896; commissioned as commander, July, 1897.

## TOMMY'S TURN.

(FROM THE FRONT.)

No; yer Tommy ain't a 'bugger' (tho' 'e's 'absent-minded'—'praps). And 'e don't like all this shoutin' of 'is 'wants'.

For it's just the country's dooty to look after Tommy's traps.

While 'e's busy wipin' out 'is furin foes. So 'e begs you'll kindly stow the gas and plank the money down—

Not for charity, for dooty—don't forget, And if ever it should 'appen that a poet wants a 'brown',

Pipe for Tommy and 'e'll liquidate the debt!

Straight, we're all on active service, and we've got a little bill

That we've set about to pay before we trek; There's a very 'easy item on it, labelled "Juba" 'ill.

And another, lower down, marked 'Nichols' Nek'.

Don't refuse 'is claret to be tapped (you've ad 'er pool).

For the honour of 'is country 'er the foam, So 'e thinks it only fair to tap yer pockets of the oo!

For the missus and the kiddies left at 'ome. Still, 'e thanks you, Mister Editor and Mister Poet, too.

For a sendin' round the at among the crowd.

Mister Public—always generous—'ere's 'is best respects to you,

And 'e hopes the 'bugger' 'ill do yer good, Don't forget 'is ain't a 'bugger, for 'e's payin, 'is 'is way.

While you pays at 'ome in your'n 'is all serene.

'Absent-minded'—'praps, in some things; but don't let 'im, ear you say.

That 'e's ever absent-minded of 'is Queen!

## WAR NEWS.

[From American Papers.]

## Sortie from Ladysmith.

LONDON, December 9th. The War Office to-night issued the following dispatch from General Buller, dated at Frere Camp, December 9th, afternoon:—

"The following was received from General Hunter, with 500 Natal volunteers under Royston, and 100 of the Imperial Light Horse under Edwards, to surprise a gun on a hill. The enterprise was admirably carried out and was entirely successful, the hill being captured and a six-inch gun and howitzer being destroyed with gun-cotton by Captain Fowke and Lieutenant Turner. A Maxim was captured and brought to Ladysmith. Our loss was one killed and Major Henderson of the 1st Battalion of the Argyll Highlanders wounded. At the same time that Colonel Knox seized the hill one squadron of the Nineteenth Hussars rode around Popworth hill, burning kraals and cutting the telegraph lines. They had no casualties."

Macrum may bring a Note from  
Kruger.

CHICAGO, December 10th.

A special to the *Chronicle* from East Liverpool, Ohio, says: Friends in this city of Charles E. Macrum, until recently United States Consul at Pretoria, say he is returning to this country with important information for the State Department, which he was unwilling to risk cabling. His letters conclusively prove that not only was Macrum not *persona non grata* to the Transvaal Government, but that he was not on the best possible personal terms with President Kruger. Cabling could be done only over a line controlled in part by England.

It is believed the information brought by Macrum is from President Kruger and the purpose is to initiate measures to bring the war to a close on honorable terms to the Dutch republic.

## Spyfontein Bombed.

NEW YORK, December 11th. The *Sun* has the following from Modder River, December 9th. A 4.7 inch gun from the cruiser *Doris*, drawn by thirty-two oxen, started at midnight and proceeded three miles northward. A squadron of the Ninth Lancers and a battery of horse artillery joined the gun force at 3.30 o'clock this morning. The naval contingent consisted of four companies of marines and fifty sailors, under command of Captain John E. Bearcroft of the cruiser *Philomel*. They began to fire at the enemy from a ridge facing Spyfontein. They fired fourteen charges of lyddite at ranges varying from 6700 to 7200 yards. One shell burst on a Boer tent, which immediately disappeared. Everything in the immediate vicinity was wrecked. Another of the missiles dropped among a bunch of fifteen horses, which were blown to atoms. It is not known whether there were any Boers near the animals.

It is believed that the enemy did not see the gun which did the damage, it having been painted the colour of the khaki uniforms worn by the men, and smokeless powder being used. There was scarcely a flash when the gun was discharged. The bluejackets have chalked the name "Joey Chamberlain" near the muzzle of the gun.

General Wauchoppe and the remainder of the Highland Brigade arrived here yesterday. Strong redoubts and trenches have been erected around the camp here. Modder River is destined to be a permanent stronghold. The houses on the north bank of the river have been blown up and their sites cleared.

There are but few Boers at Jacobsdal, but large forces of the enemy are at Spyfontein, to the east of Modder River Station, and at Schlokop, east of Spyfontein.

The first lyddite shell burst over a high point in the range of hills. The area of destruction was enormous. The whole ground appeared to be churned into red dust. The Boers hurriedly left an emplacement which they were preparing for a forty-pounder. The emplacement was apparently destroyed.

## French and German Comment.

PARIS, December 11th. The news of General Gatacre's reverse made an immense impression in Paris. Although the afternoon papers predict the gravest consequences in the disaffected portion of the Cape Colony, they cannot be accused of unseemly exultation over British misfortune.

Most of the journals see in the defeat an undoubted trap laid by Boers working in conjunction with Dutch traitors. The *Journal des Debats* epitomizes the general opinion, saying that Sir Alfred Milner has threatened in vain to overwhelm the disloyal Dutch with the thunderbolts of British wrath and that even he must admit that race sympathy is stronger than loyalty. It sees in the attitude of the Afrikaners the inevitable result of the tactless language of the British press in referring to the war as a struggle between the British and Dutch for supremacy in South Africa.

The *Temps* says: "The story of the ambush at Stormberg reads like a chapter from Cooper's 'The Spy'." The situation resembles that of the American war of independence, when the colonists devoted themselves to deceiving, misleading and ambushing the British generals for love of their country and with the ascent of Washington."

BERLIN, December 11th. General Gatacre's reverse at Stormberg was joyfully greeted on the streets of Berlin, but the newspapers for the most part are reticent on the subject. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, which prints a long letter from a German in London, advising the public here against demonstrative anglophobia, gives the news of the repulse without comment.

The *Vossische Zeitung* comments in a strain almost friendly, saying: "After the soldierly virtues which the British have already shown in this war it may well be believed that General Gatacre's troops fell as if on the parade ground."

*Neueste Nachrichten*, asks if it is against English custom to reconnoitre before attacking. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* is about the only paper this evening which is distinctly anglophobic in its comments.

## British Comment.

LONDON, December 11th. Discussing the defeat of General Gatacre at Stormberg, the *Daily Mail* says: "Quite apart from the loss of 600 fighting men, the unexpected Boer success will probably cause a more general and serious movement among the Cape Dutch. The Government must promptly face this by the immediate dispatch of further troops."

The *Daily Mail* says: "The reverse General Gatacre has suffered is a very emphatic commentary on the peculiar difficulty of military operations in a semi-disfranchised country. The enemy's spies are everywhere, and nowhere can we rely confidently on any counter information. General Gatacre seems to have been completely trapped. Of course he will be immediately re-entrapped."

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "There is only too much reason to fear that this is the worst illustration we have yet of inadequate equipment and insufficient scouting. How far this

disaster was due to lack of judgment on his part and how far to lack of artillery is not quite clear, but the patient public cannot help recalling that General Methuen's victory at Modder river was won by artillery reinforcement at the critical moment, and all they would like to know is how many times this particular lesson is to be learned."

The *Standard*: "The event is in the highest degree deplorable. It will tell against us unfavourably in the Free State among the colonial Dutch and even among the natives. A great deal of evidence has been accumulating during the past week to show how deeply the Colony, or at least the northern and western portions of it, are honeycombed by disaffection. Our Generals have to cope with a rebel colony as well as with hostile republics and must take measures to lay their plans in accordance with the details."

## Another Sortie.

LONDON, December 12th. The War Office publishes the following dispatch from General Buller:—

"Dispatch from General White dated December 11th says: 'Last night Colonel Metcalfe and 300 of the Second Rifle Brigade sallied to capture a Boer howitzer on a hill. They reached the crest without being discovered, drove off the enemy and then destroyed the howitzer with gun cotton. When returning Metcalfe found his retreat barred by the Boers, but he forced his way through, using the bayonet freely. The Boer losses were considerable. The British losses were as follows: Lieutenant Ferguson and eleven men killed; Captain Lacey, Second Lieutenant Davern, Second Lieutenant Bond and forty-two men wounded; six men captured who had remained behind in charge of the wounded.'"

## Sortie Hailed as a Brilliant Feat.

LONDON, December 13th. 4.45 a.m. With the exception of Sunday's sortie at Ladysmith, which the morning papers are unanimous in regarding as a brilliant piece of work, there are no further advances from the seat of war. A War Office dispatch reports that Mafeking was safe up to December 4th, but that the Boers had been shelling the town since November 27th with increased effect. Rations had been reduced, meat by half a pound and bread by a quarter of a pound, in view of a probably long siege. Water, however, was still plentiful.

The Boers fear the British bayonets. This is illustrated in the full accounts now arriving of previous sorties. It seems that in Sir Archibald Hunter's sally from Ladysmith to capture the Boer punts, the British did not carry bayonets. While they were storming the hills the Boers, suddenly aroused from sleep, rushed to the edge and opened an indiscriminate fire upon them. But just before the British secured a footing on the top of the hill, some one among them shouted: "Fix bayonets and give them a good steel!" At this the Boers turned and fled into the darkness.

Little mention is made in the War Office dispatches of horses, but it is understood that the losses in this respect have been exceedingly heavy. Among the officers alone from 20 to 30 per cent of their mounts have been shot from under them, the Boer tactics being to shoot first at an officer's horse and then the rider, when dismounted.

General Gatacre's disaster at Stormberg has been blamed to lack of knowledge of the country, but, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, when the war began there were no available maps at Cape Town, and therefore it is probable that General Gatacre is still without them.

The *Times*, while praising Colonel Metcalfe's brilliant feat at Ladysmith, expresses the opinion that relief being now so near, such a sortie was rather perilous, and it would be better for General Buller to avoid them so far as possible.

The *Morning Post* again endeavours editorially to arouse the British people to a recognition of the "serious nature of the struggle and of the grave position in which matters now stand." It urges the Government to prepare immediately to send more troops to South Africa.

## AN APPEAL FOR THE BOERS.

SPEECH IN THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 11th. An appeal by Mason of Illinois for the expression of sympathy for the Transvaal republic in its war with Great Britain was the feature of the Senate proceedings to-day. It was the first formal address delivered in the Senate this session and was listened to with thoughtful attention by both the members and by a large gallery of auditors. The resolution upon which Mason based his speech was referred, at the conclusion of the address, to the Foreign Relations Committee, Lodge of Massachusetts, considering it too delicate a question, in view of the position of this Government, to pass upon without serious consideration.

While Mason's address at times was vehement—almost passionate—he confined himself during a greater part of the time closely to his manuscript, speaking at all times with force and vigour. In opening he said:

"The war between monarchy and republicanism began in earnest on July 4, 1776, and no treaty of peace has ever been concluded, nor ever will be, until the question is settled right. The monarchical trust company, though often quarrelling among themselves, have always agreed on one thing; that a republic is a mistake."

After quoting extensively from Daniel Webster's speech in support of his position, Mason continued:

"But we are told that England was our friend in the war with Spain. How? Her people were our friends because her people are a Christian people; her government has never been our friend except for purposes of its own. I have no desire to see the lion's tail, but truth compels the statement. So far as our interests are concerned, the last half century the government of England and the people of England have been divided. You remember 1861? The government did all it could to divide the Union, but the brave, starving weavers refused to resolve against us, saying they would starve before they would say a word for slavery."

But even suppose she were to-day our best friend, are we to be silent and uphold a wrong in consideration of that friendship? We Republicans are charged with a secret alliance with England. It cannot be true and the vote which is for a similar resolution receives will answer the charge."

Mason maintained that under the Monroe doctrine and on precedents previously well established, the United States had the same right to extend its sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in their struggle for liberty as it had to interfere with Spain in its conduct of affairs in Cuba. He urged that the interest of this country was aroused by the fact that the South African war was a struggle between democracy and royalty—between the divine right of kings and the divine right of man. He exclaimed:

"If we should speak, and quickly, it would sting the politicians who brought on the war for greed of gold and cheer the poor, brave Dutch defender of his home."

Mason contended that the question involved in the controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal prior to hostilities was simply one of supremacy in South Africa. "And I ask," said he, "in common justice, what right has Great Britain to be supreme in South Africa? It is a fight to control South Africa, and the only way the English could do was to threaten, bulldoze, browbeat and interfere with the Dutchmen until out of sheer humiliation and desperation he was driven to fight."

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain, he said: "Let the distinguished Lilliputian statesman, rattling around in Gladstone's shoes, trying to undo his work and break his promises, be assured that he is deceiving no one except, possibly, himself."

He declared that no nation except a possessed bully would make the demands upon another that Great Britain made upon the Transvaal Republic, and in closing said:

"I have not sought to excite prejudice by our past differences with England. They are forgotten and forgiven. But when the colours of a republic are struck and we sit silent, it would seem that we are ashamed or tired of our institutions and by our silence give consent to the destruction of self-government in Africa. The state of liberty enlightening the World in New York harbour is neither a myth, a fiction nor a lie. We may say without boasting that if self-government is right we have helped the world."

"If I am right, this resolution will help. It will say to the world: 'Washington, Monroe and Webster are dead, but the American policy still lives.' It may sting the oppressor, but it will be a message of affection and hope to the struggling republic."

Mason addressed the Senate for an hour and twenty-five minutes. He was not once interrupted in the course of his speech.

At its conclusion, Lodge, after expressing the wish that Mason might have delivered his address in the British Parliament, said there was a wide gulf between private opinion and public official expression. "The executive department of the Government," he said, had assumed a neutral attitude toward the South African war. The passage of this resolution by the Senate would change immediately that attitude.

"If we are to depart from the position of neutrality," said Lodge, "it ought to be a subject of most serious consideration."

He moved therefore that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so ordered.

At 3.05 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, adjourning at 3.49—S. F. Call.

## THE "TARTAR" AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

One of the results of the investigations made in the case of the troopship *Tartar* is the stoppage of the pay of Major John A. Rafters, surgeon of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers. This action was taken at the request of General Shafter and was seconded by Secretary Root. General Shafter, who has the direction of the inquiry, suggested that the pay in Surgeon Rafters's case be suspended until certain accounts for the provisioning of sick soldiers on board the troopship are settled. In a protest which Major Rafters has filed with the War Department he represents that he is not responsible for the conditions which prevailed on the *Tartar*.

## NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1895.

Barometer..... 30.159

Thermometer..... 59.7

Humidity..... 74

Rainfall..... 1.545

TO-DAY.

On date at On date at

Barometer..... 30.21 30.12

Temperature..... 56.4 56.6

Humidity..... 56 63

Rainfall.....

TO-DAY.

Friday, 12th January, 1900.

Chinese—12th of 12th moon of 25th year of Kwang-sing.

Sun—Rises..... 6hr. 45min.

Sets..... 5hr. 35min.

High water—Morning..... 2min.

Afternoon..... 3hr. 20min.

Low water—Morning..... 1hr. 13min.

Afternoon..... 1hr. 5min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1812—Gunpowder Factory at Canton accidentally blown up.

1875—Tung-chi, Emperor of China, died in the nineteenth year of his age.

1891—Serious earthquake at Java.

1896—Fire on the s.s. *Sakaki Maru*; damage \$50,000.1897—Fire on the s.s. *Fuzsang*.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 13th January, 1900.

Chinese—13th of 12th moon of 25th year of Kwang-sing.

Sun—Rises..... 6hr. 42min.

Sets..... 5hr. 32min.

High water—Morning..... 8hr. 56min.

Afternoon..... 3hr. 20min.

Low water—Morning..... 7hr. 5min.

Afternoon..... 4hr. 5min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1846—Ki-yung, Viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-si issued a proclamation intimating the intention of opening up Canton according to the Treaties.

1849—Battle of Chilianwallah.

1887—The s.s. *Thistle* captured by Chinese soldiers disguised as passengers; 11 Europeans and several Chinese murdered and the vessel burnt.

1898—Lord Charles Beresford elected M.P. for York.

AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.

(About) P. & O. steamer *Mazagon* leaves for London.Cargo ex *Glenagarry* subject to rent.Cargo ex *Valella* subject to rent.

Noon—The Third Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. at No. 9 Praya Central.

SUNDAY, 14th.

N. Y. K. steamer *Inaba Maru* leaves for Europe.

MONDAY, 15th.

1 p.m.—M. & M. steamer *Ernest Simons*, with mails, leaves for Europe.

3 p.m.—Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Warehouse and Storage Co. Ltd. at No. 5 Queen's Road, Central.

4 p.m.—N. Y. K. steamer *Kinshu Maru* leaves for Victoria B.C. and Seattle.

5.15 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. W. V. Drummond on "National Trouble" at St. Andrew's Hall.

N. L. I. A. steamer *Sarnia* leaves for Havre and Hamburg.Cargo ex *Birch* subject to rent.(About) C. & O. steamer *Strathgyle* for San Diego.

TUESDAY, 16th.

8.30 for 9 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Persuance Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.

C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* leaves for Victoria B.C.C. N. steamer *Taiyuan* leaves for Manila, Sydney and Melbourne.C. N. steamer *Kanaka* leaves for Samarang, &c. (About) "Shill" steamer *Trocar* leaves for Genoa and Marseilles.

THURSDAY, 18th.

U. S. & C. T. steamer *Indravelli* leaves for New York.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAHLS DOG.

American (Owing) 15th inst.

French (Indus) 16th inst.

American (America Maru) 17th inst.

Tacoma (Tacoma) 18th inst.

English (Chusan) 19th inst.

Canadian (Empress of India) 22nd inst.

American (Gulic) 3rd prox.

The steamer *Cathay* has left Singapore on Wednesday the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about Thursday the 18th inst.The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Indus* with the next French mail, will leave Saigon to-morrow (Saturday), the 13th inst., at 11 a.m. for this port.The N. Y. K.'s steamer *Sakaki Maru* left Shimoda for this port yesterday evening (11th inst.) and is expected to arrive here on the 15th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isa de Cuba..... at Kowloon Dock

Isa de Luzon..... " "

H.M.S. *Albatross*..... " "H.M.S. *Gefion*..... " "H.M.S. *Albatross*..... " "U.S.S. *Salute*..... " "

Kianglung..... " "

Trafalgar..... " "

Lekin..... " "

Pomona..... " "

Kinshu Maru..... " "

D. Juan d'Austria..... Cosmopolitan

Mennur..... " "

Daphne..... " "

Arrivals.

CORTIC, British steamer, 3,744, J. C. Rinder.

R.N.R., 11th Jan.—San Francisco 13th Dec., and Shanghai 9th Jan., Mails and General.—C. &amp; O. S. S. Co.

QUAKA, German steamer, 1,146, H. Johannsen.

14th Jan.—Moji 6th Jan., Coals.—Sander, Wieler &amp; Co.

INABA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 12th Jan.—Moji 8th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MAZAGON, British steamer, 3,579, R. T. L. Cook, R.N.R., 12th Jan.—Shanghai 8th Jan., General.—C. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

HAILAN, French steamer, 377, W. Bast, 12th Jan.—Pakhoi and Hoihow 11th Jan., General.—A. R. Marty.

LYEEMOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heuermann, 12th Jan.—Shanghai 9th



## Notice of Firms.

## NOTICE.

MR. HERBERT EDMUND TOMKINS is authorised to sign our Firm PROSECUTION.

REISS & CO.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1900. [47b]

## NOTICE.

## THE WANCHAI GODOWNS.

WE the Undersigned have This Day been appointed AGENTS for the above Godowns, all Applications for Storage of Goods should be made to us.

T. RAUCHENSTEIN & CO.,  
12, Beaconsfield Arcade.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1900. [20a]

## THE WANCHAI GODOWNS.

WE have This Day appointed Messrs. T. RAUCHENSTEIN & CO. to be AGENTS for the above Godowns, all Applications for Storage of Goods should be made to them.

TANG LAP TING,  
MOK KUN HUI,  
MOK YUUK LIM.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1900. [21b]

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

THE well-known Steam Launch

## "SAMCHING."

Now lying off PRAYA EAST.

## PARTICULARS.

Length over all ..... 65 feet.  
Breadth Extreme ..... 12 " "  
Depth ..... 6 " "  
COMPOUND ENGINE, with Condenser.  
Cylinder ..... 6 inches.  
Stroke ..... 12 " "  
BOILER.  
Length ..... 7 ft. 6 in.  
Diameter ..... 6 ft. 6 in.  
CYLINDER.  
H. P. ..... 18  
L. P. ..... 18  
Boiler and Engines in Good Condition.  
For Price, &c. apply to  
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
6, Ice House Street.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1900. [40b]

## JAPANESE CURIOS.

## JUST RECEIVED.

Plenty of  
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,  
AT  
MODERATE PRICES.  
D. NOMA,  
No. 12, Beaconsfield Arcade,  
Opposite the City Hall.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1899. [41]

## Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

## HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FLEMING'S HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m.; precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1899. [46b]

## Insurance.

## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [30]

## Intimations.

## IMPERIAL KWANTUNG LOAN OF 1894.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PART PRINCIPAL (NINTH PERIOD.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Warrants for Interest on, and RE-PAYMENT of Part Principal of the Bonds of the IMPERIAL KWANTUNG LOAN OF 1894 will be ready for issue on the 10th January, 1900, at the Office of the IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS, Canton.

J. F. SCHÖNICKE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,  
Canton, 8th January, 1900. [38b]

"THE ABSENT MINDED BEGGAR."

GRAND NEW PATRIOTIC POEM BY RUDYARD KIPPLING, Music by Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Has created a furor unexampled, amazing, immense.

Order at once "for your Credits Sake and Pay, Pay, Pay."

Proceeds given to Patriotic Fund.

ROBINSON PIANO CO.,  
Hongkong, Shanghai & Singapore.  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1899. [1580a]

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Offices—

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIEN-TSIN, NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agents—

Milki Coal Mines.

Kanada Coal Mines.

Hokoku Coal Mines.

Yoshimoto Coal Mines.

Obnoura Coal Mines.

No. 1, Ohtsuji Coal Mines.

Ichimura Coal Mines.

Kishima Coal Mines.

Yoshio Coal Mines.

Manoura Coal Mines.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd.

Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited.

Melby Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Mills.

Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills.

Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills.

Milke Cotton Spinning Mills.

Imperial Government Paper Mills.

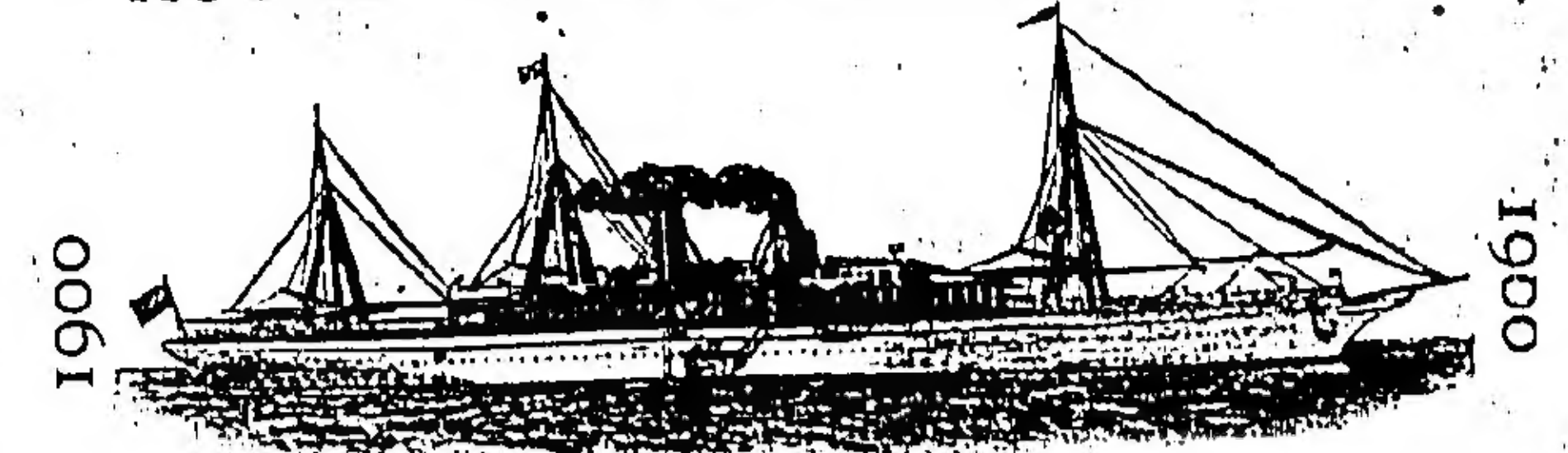
Onoda Cement Company.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
M. FUJISE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1899. [33]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 17th January.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 14th February.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 14th March.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which at Montreal, Quebec and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Princes Street.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1899. [3]

## CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPERA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, The United States, &c.

Strathgyle ..... 5023 Monday Jan. 15

Carlisle City ..... 3002 about Jan. 25

Belgian King ..... 3379 about Feb. 1

Carmarthenshire ..... 3029 about Feb. 15

THE Steamship

"STRATHGYLE,"

will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1900 [28]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Brconshire ..... 3567 G. E. Elliott Jan. 20

Tacoma ..... 2811 A. Dixon Jan. 30

ALSO FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Aberglow ..... 3777 J. Murray Jan. 27

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1900. [34]

## OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 20th Jan., at Daylight.

Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 13th Feb., at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 10th Mar., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at Daylight.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 26th December, 1899 [3]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MASSILIA,"

Captain C. Gadd, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo, for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Rea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1900. [5]

## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

INABA MARU..... MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID..... SUNDAY, 14th Jan., at Daylight.

\*KINSHU MARU..... VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI (WOOSUNG), KORE and YOKOHAMA..... MONDAY, 15th Jan., at 4 P.M.

KOSAI MARU..... AMOY, SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO and NAGASAKI..... THURSDAY, 18th Jan., at Daylight.

MIKE MARU..... KOBE and YOKOHAMA..... THURSDAY, 18th Jan., at 4 P.M.

KANAGAWA MARU..... KOBE and YOKOHAMA..... FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at 4 P.M.

J. MacKenzie..... NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA..... SATURDAY, 20th Jan., at 4 P.M.

KASUGA MARU..... MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE..... FRIDAY, 26th Jan., at 4 P.M.

YAWATA MARU..... MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID..... FRIDAY, 26th Jan., at Daylight.

KAMAKURA MARU.....

\*Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager. [6]

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900.

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

(Freight Service.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

\*SARNIA..... HAVRE and HAMBURG..... 15th January. Freight and Passage.

AMBRIA..... (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)..... 22nd January. Freight.

WITTENBERG..... HAVRE and HAMBURG..... 29th January. Freight.

Madsen..... (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)..... 29th January. Freight and Passage.

\*SILESIA..... MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG..... About 5th February. Freight and Passage.

HOLSTATA..... HAVRE and HAMBURG..... About 8th February. Freight.

Bahle..... (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG).....

\*These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. [27]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO-SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 27th Jan., at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 22nd Feb., at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 20th March, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"AMERICA MARU,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1900. [7]

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HON







